

## CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION TORONTO

AUG. 25th—SEPT. 8th

### The Show Window of Nations

Estimated attendance, 1923, 45th Consecutive year,  
1,500,000

Programme without precedent in its variety and extent  
Scores of new features and all of the old that have re-  
tained public favor

### GEORGEOUS CLEOPATRA SPECTACLE

Crowning triumph in the production of super-pageants  
1500 Performers

JOHN. G. KENT, Managing Director ROBERT MILLER, President

## The Western Fair

LONDON, ONTARIO

Sept. 8 to 15, 1923

THE POPULAR LIVE STOCK EXHIBITION OF WESTERN  
ONTARIO

### \$40,000 in Prizes and Attractions

THE NEW \$16,000.00 MANUFACTURERS BUILDING

Holding Over Three Hundred Exhibits. Come and See Them.

WONDERFUL PLATFORM ATTRACTIONS. SEE PROGRAMS.

MUSIC—FIREWORKS—FUN: Something Doing All the Time.

JOHNNY J. JONES SHOWS ON THE MIDWAY.

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 de-  
structive insect, the Euro-  
pean Corn Borer, is to  
strike at the weakest point  
in its life history. That is  
when the "worm" is over-  
wintering 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 neigh-  
bors the extermination of this destructive  
insect will be difficult. Organize your whole  
neighborhood by arranging a plan of cam-  
paign 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.  
Strathroy, September 17, 18, 19.  
Indian Reserve, Sept. 19, 20.  
Watford, September 20, 21.  
Petrolia, Sept. 24, 25.

Sarnia, Sept. 26, 27, 28.  
Bridgen, October 1, 2.  
Forest, October 2, 3.  
Wyoming, October 4, 5.  
Florence, October 4, 5.  
Theford, October 4, 5.  
Alvinston, October 9, 10, 11.

## POINTS ABOUT PLOWS

The Development of This Basic  
Agricultural Implement.

Began With Sharpened Pieces of  
Wood—Iron Plows Used by the  
Romans—Introduction of the  
Subsoil Plow—British and Ameri-  
can Plows the Climax in Develop-  
ment.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of  
Agriculture, Toronto.)

Sharpened stakes and crooked  
limbs of trees were the earliest sub-  
stitutes for the plow in historical  
times, and their use has been com-  
mon 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 hos-  
tility 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 find-  
ing 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 Ameri-  
can 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 cultiva-  
tors were of necessity rude and im-  
perfect, for in those days the plow-  
man 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 construc-  
tion 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 any-  
thing 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 some of the best features  
copied and included in the Britisher's  
idea of a plow.

The Rotherham plow was made by  
J. Follam 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 cen-  
turies. 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 de-  
velopment 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. Plow-  
shares 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 Develop-  
ment.

The Rotherham plow, Small's  
chain plow, and Small's Scotch plow  
represented the climax in plow de-  
velopment previous to 1800, and the  
men whose ingenuity, spirit, and per-  
severance brought about the devel-  
opment in plow making were Fol-  
lambe, Small, Wilkie, Finlayson and  
Ransome. The work and develop-  
ment of the plow during the past  
125 years is too well known to all  
to warrant its mention here.

The old plowmen simply scratched  
the soil with their crude implements,  
going over the field time and time  
again, crossing and re-crossing until  
they had worked up a few inches into  
a seed bed. The Roman farms were  
rarely over five acres in extent, and  
when our forefathers in this country  
used the old wooden plow, the clear-  
ings among the stumps were small.  
The two century gap between the old  
rooter that scratched the soil surface  
and the new multiple bottom tractor  
plow of to-day is a long stretch for  
the numerous plow milestones that

## Just Try an Experiment—

Buy a packet of

# "SALADA"

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and see if it is not the most  
delicious Tea you ever tasted.

"Most Tea-Drinkers Think It Is."

# DUNLOP TIRES

Master Mileage Makers

"TRACTION," "RIBBED," "CLIPPER"

A181

stand by the way to mark the pro-  
gress 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 usu-  
ally means earlier seeding. Spring  
plowing is more effective in the con-  
trol 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 re-  
member the new parts you should  
order next winter.

## HANDLING THE HARROW

An Implement Often Neglected  
By Farmers.

Smoothing, Disc, and Spring Tooth  
Harrow 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 fall-  
ing out. A small wrench should al-  
ways 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 har-  
row 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 fre-  
quently, 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 im-  
plement. When not in use the har-  
row 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 har-  
row is required for use again. The  
rusty harrow tooth will ball up, col-  
lecting grass roots and soil particles  
in moist ground, reducing the effi-  
ciency 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 har-  
row 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 the covering  
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 satur-  
ated 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 wear-  
ing parts should be kept bright and  
clean; this is best done by going over  
them with a dry cloth and then fol-  
lowing with an oil soaked one. The  
moving parts in the elevating me-  
chanism require and should get suf-  
ficient lubricant to keep them in con-  
dition 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 im-  
plement. — 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 de-  
cay 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 build-  
ing 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  
wounds with a white lead and oil  
paint or with common grafting wax  
warmed to the consistency of cold  
molasses will give added protection.

The boy and girl should be made  
to see that they are a main factor in  
the maintenance of a farm, and not  
a slave or servant to do little errands  
for the parents.

## CRIPPLED BY RHEUMATISM

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The Medicine Made From

You can get rid of Rheuma-  
tism. You can be free of pain—of sw-  
elling 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 Rheuma-  
tism. Finally I decided to try 'Fruit-  
a-tives'. Before using half a box I  
noticed improvement. I continued  
taking 'Fruit-a-tives' and improved  
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 si-  
At dealers or from Fruit-  
Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

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The Guide-Advoc

## CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY TIME TABLE

Trains leave Watford as follows:

GOING WEST

Accommodation, 111.....1

Chicago Express, 17.....1

Detroit Express, 83.....1

(a) Chicago Express.....1

GOING EAST

Ontario Limited, 80.....1

Chicago Express, 6.....1

Express.....1

(a) Stops to let off passen-  
Hamilton and east thereo

take on passengers for Ch

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