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FARM WATER SUPPLY

Practical Pointers About Installing Suitable Equipment. Putting Running Water In the Home and the Barn—How to Develop the Natural Water Supply—Several Systems Suggested. (Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

IN penning this short article the writer desires to stress two main points in regard to this subject, first, the need and importance of securing an adequate and permanent supply, and, second, the installation of suitable equipment for getting the water "on tap" in house and stables and about the lawns and gardens. In regard to the supply of drinking or hard water, it may be said that of late many of the old shallow wells of the Province have been falling seriously, thus indicating that the water-table is not as high as it used to be. It is to be hoped that this is only a temporary condition and that many of these wells will soon become serviceable again. However, the shallow well can seldom be relied upon absolutely, and so as a rule it is wise to sink such wells deeper. This usually means drilling. Sometimes there is good reason for abandoning the old well altogether and choosing a new site. A careful survey of the existing wells of the district in respect to depth, supply and character of the water will usually prove useful in regard to the advisability of drilling, also a knowledge of the nature, depth and dip of the underlying strata or rock formation may help too. Instruments for locating underground water, so far as our experience goes, have not been a success in this Province, although much is claimed for them in some other countries differing widely from Ontario in geological formation. Some individuals claim that they can locate underground water by means of a forked twig from such trees as cherry, plum, and hazel, and because we have known good wells to be found in this way, and because prominent scientists have given the matter considerable attention in recent years, we are not inclined to scoff at the idea. In some cases old wells go dry because the water veins feeding the well have become clogged. If so, a charge of dynamite in the bottom will effect a remedy. Sometimes an old dug well will supply plenty of water for all time if it is dug a few feet deeper, or if the formation is sandy or gravelly (fine) for some depth below the bottom a special filter may be sunk into a water-bearing layer of sand or gravel with good results. It is well to emphasize the value of a good spring. If one exists reasonably close to the buildings it may be made to supply them with water if certain conditions obtain. In every farm home there should be a large cistern either in the cellar or just outside the cellar wall and below the ground for storage of rain water. This water can be used for washing purposes, bathing and flushing the closet. A large cistern at the barn and connected with the eave-troughing thereon, will supply a large portion of the drinking water for the stock in the rainy periods. It is very essential that the supply be ample and never failing, and when this assured steps may be confidentially taken to install water systems in order to have the water convenient about the home. The second point, namely, the distribution of the water supply, is a very big one, and one about which a good deal might be written. Space will permit only the very briefest treatment, but if more details are required write the Department of Agriculture, Toronto, Ontario, for Bulletin No. 267, entitled "The Farm Water-Supply and Sewage Disposal," or the Department of Physics, O. A. College, Guelph, will gladly advise regarding any problems received by letter.

(1) If the well be shallow, that is the level of the water is never more than 25 feet below the surface, or say the level of the pump cylinder, the pump may be located inside the buildings instead of directly over the well. Greater convenience would be the result of such a change. (2) A small water tank in the attic of the house will make it possible to install plumbing fixtures, as sinks, bath and closet in the home. (3) Better than the attic tank system is the compression system. A strong steel cylindrical tank is located in the cellar or some frost-proof place, water is pumped into it from well or cistern against air pressure which forces the water to all points where it is required. The pump may be operated by hand or better by gasoline engine, windmill, or electric motor. (4) If electricity be available the compression system can be operated automatically and the storage tank made so small that the water is drawn fresh from the well instead of from a large storage tank. (5) If a good spring exists on ground level with top of house or higher, a pipe under the frost-line between spring and house is practically all you need in order to have the spring water on tap. (6) If not high enough for a gravity system the spring may possibly be advantageously located for installing a hydraulic ram which will pump the water to a tank in house or stable or trough in yard. It is worth while having pure and cool spring water drawn on tap about the buildings. The fall would be a good time to put in a system so that you will not be obliged to carry water another winter. First be sure that your supply is ample for all requirements, and then go ahead with the installing of some suitable water system, and do not forget that we are anxious to help you.—R. R. Graham, O. A. College, Guelph.

Relieves Asthma at Little Expense.—Thousands of dollars have been vainly spent upon remedies for asthma and seldom, if ever, with any relief. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy, despite its assurance of benefit, costs so little that it is within the reach of all. It is the national remedy for asthma, far removed from the class of doubtful and experimental preparations. Your dealer can supply it.

Police Dogs.

The present wave of crime has given an impetus in Great Britain to the training of dogs for police purposes. The training of these dogs calls for a large amount of patience, intelligence and resource, far removed from the old idea of dog breaking, which was usually to beat the animal mercilessly into the observance of a few set rules. It is step by step in his daily lessons that a dog gradually becomes a tracker of criminals by his scent, pursues escaping prisoners, discovers missing people, or finds suspected ones in concealment. He is fearless, ready to seize and pull down any aggressor, whether his master or himself be attacked, and to do it with the least possible damage, ceasing at once when the enemy gives in. The popular conception of the police dog as a wild, savage brute, probably accounts for the antipathy to his use displayed in some quarters. The public should realize that the properly trained dog is at all times perfectly under control.

Wise Guy.

Circus Manager—"So you want a job as circus attendant, do you? What stops you? You take if a lion were to escape?" Applicant—"Good long ones, guv'nor!"

Meighen is a free-speecher. Hon. Arthur Meighen, the new Premier, is the most talked of man in Canada at the present time, and wherever two or three people are gathered together there will one hear at some time discussion of him and his merits for the office he has been called upon to fill. There is much speculation as to his religious beliefs, and many people who are heard discussing him appear to think he is a Roman Catholic. As a matter of fact he is a regular attendant at Chalmers' Presbyterian Church, Ottawa, where the Minister is Rev. J. W. Woodside, who was called there two years ago from Chalmers Church, Toronto.

Step by Step.

"Supposing," said the man who wants to see everybody happy, "that we somehow arrange to give you a six-hour day. Are you sure that you will be contented?" "For the present, of course, I shouldn't think of asking for less than six hours work to the day. But I have an impression that in the course of time our chronological system will need revision so that we'll have 25 or 30 minutes to the hour."

Camping In 1920.

It was dawn and very chilly in camp, and one man was unable to find any of his outer garments. He wandered about, asking all his mates if they knew where they were. "Has any one seen my b-b-blanket?" he demanded and was told that no one had. "Has any one seen my t-trousers?" No answer. "Well, I'm jolly g-g-glad I have got on my nice w-w-warm pair of suspenders."

St. Thomas barbers have raised the price of a haircut to 50 cents.

COLLEGE ATHLETICS

Why Agricultural College Students Need Physical Culture. Brawn and Brain Work Well Together—Students Help to Direct In Sports—Building Up the Body for Later Usefulness. (Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

ATHLETICS at our College are being revolutionized and placed on a more stable basis than in the past. Progressive colleges are coming to realize the supreme importance of bringing physical training to the front in educational work. College authorities are realizing that they are responsible for the ignorance among the alumni of the colleges, regarding the care of the body, as it is a well known fact that eighty per cent of graduates die from ten to thirty years before the age at which they should. They are also realizing that under the old method less than fifty per cent of the students are engaged in any form of systematic or organized exercise. This is due to the fact that our colleges were, and some are as yet, fostering two classes—one class attends for social and athletic advantages, and the other attends largely for intellectual opportunities. The first class is inclined to neglect mental work and carry athletics to excess, while the second class is inclined to neglect physical training and carry mental efforts to excess. Neither class lives strictly hygienic lives.

Now our colleges are adopting new methods to eliminate such conditions and are awakening to the fact that physical education has a legitimate place in the college curriculum. Some of these methods are as follows: (1) Intra-collegiate sport and recreation in addition to our inter-collegiate sports, with the constant purpose in view of usefulness in after life. This draws in the spectators on the side lines and promotes interest in friendly rivalry. (2) Organization of activities on the basis of athletic sports, rather than on gymnastic basis, giving games to the student if normal physically; if not, remedial gymnastics until fit. It is necessary to have a wide range of sports, games, and physical activities, and a plan to encourage more general participation in them. (3) Exercise taken systematically and at regular intervals. (4) A subject with required attendance. (5) Strength test upon entering and at the end of each year, so a student may realize the benefit of systematic training. (6) Encouragement of the type of physical exercise that a student is likely to use in after life. (7) The teaching of fundamental principals of hygienic living. (8) Increase of facilities for outdoor sports in winter and summer. In the past years athletics at the O. A. C. have been carried on without these advantages and, in spite of great difficulties, we have been handicapped primarily in not having an athletic field, and necessary funds for equipment which is essential for executing an effective program; this is our greatest need and will be a hindrance to our progressive program for this year. It is our great desire that it will not be long before we benefit by both.

The whole student body had a meeting before final examinations on the thirtieth of last March for the purpose of discussing and voting on the new program for the coming year which was outlined by our athletic executive, Professors Blackwood, Toole, and Crowe, and Dr. Creelman pointed out to the students and faculty the great need of such a program and their duty in regard to athletics and themselves. After a discussion, each cause of this program was voted on and passed unanimously by the whole student body. The following is a brief outline of the Athletic Program for the coming year: (1) Students who have had previous training to act as leaders in the different branches of sports—to coach in boxing, wrestling, aquatics, and track and instruct in athletic games. (2) Promote a fuller program of inter-year athletics by having schedules in more branches of sports. Inter-year competitions in the following sports: Rugby, soccer, play ground ball, push ball, volley ball, outdoor basket ball, boxing and wrestling, track, mass athletic meets, cross country runs, tug of war, tennis and aquatics. (3) For those students who do not take part in these sports, two compulsory periods a week will be given in which they will be instructed in athletic games, field and indoor events, swimming, boxing and wrestling. In order to promote this program, we had to enlarge on our Athletic Council which was composed of the sports managers, picked from the faculty, and the Athletic Executive. To this we added a Leaders Corp and Managers of inter-year sports picked from the students. The Leaders Corp is made up of directors of sports (one for each sport) and their leaders. The inter-year managers (one for each sport) have charge of

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The coaching and managing of inter-year teams and are responsible to their year representative who is a member of the executive.

By such an organization we feel confident of swinging our program successfully, which means every student will take part in some branch of athletics. Those students, who come under clause (3) of our program, will be given special instruction by our Leaders Corp and will greatly benefit themselves and the college. In this way we will be able to reach the student on the side lines. Suggestions regarding athletics in rural community centres will be presented in a future article.—K. W. Forman, Director of Athletics, O. A. College, Guelph.

Clever Ants.

The reputation of King Solomon as a naturalist has been much enhanced by the comparatively recent discovery of the fact that certain ants do, as he asserted, make a business of gathering and storing grain. But there are other ants which pursue a much more remarkable practice. They cultivate mushrooms.

The so-called parasol ants of Brazil get their name from their habit of marching along in single file, each one with a piece of green leaf held over its head. These scraps of leaves are taken to underground chambers, well chewed, and allowed to ferment and decay in a mass, through which the mycelium of a fungus soon begins to run in white threads. When little mushroom buttons have started to develop the workers bite them off and feed them to the baby ants.

Experiments have proved that these mushrooms, if permitted to develop, will attain a diameter of six inches. But the ants prefer them immature. Man has discovered that by preparing suitable beds in dark places where he can control temperature, he can grow mushrooms all the year round, but the leaf-cutting ant got the idea long before he did and acted upon it.

Dairying.

Canada had 3,343 dairy factories in 1919, viz., creameries, 1,043; cheese, 1,835; butter and cheese, 443; condensed milk, 23.

Canada's annual dairy production value, \$250,000,000; exports, \$65,000,000.

Canada ranks fourth in world production of cheese. Exported over \$40,000,000 worth in 1919, or 78 per cent. of total production of 190,000,000 pounds.

The Election In the U. S.

The careful candidate had been asked for his views on the League of Nations. "Gentlemen," he remarked cautiously, "about all I can say is that I am in favor of any kind of a League which will best conserve the interests of humanity, providing a plank is inserted which will insure to men at all times the right to eat strawberry shortcake in season." He was elected by an overwhelming majority.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA