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Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA



Grandmother made delicious things to eat

SNAPPY, brown cookies, coffee cake with fruit and spices put in with a generous hand, pumpkin pie with the genuine old-time flavor, and many more. All these good things Grandmother made with brown sugar. Her granddaughters can make them just as successfully to-day if they use

Lantic Old Fashioned Brown Sugar

Pure brown sugar gives to baking and desserts the characteristic molasses taste which is a great improvement to many dishes. Brown sugar, as well as white, should be kept in the pantry of every household which appreciates old-time goodies.

Brown sugar is economical. It costs a little less per pound than other pure sugars and it flavors as well as sweetens. Grocers sell as much as you wish.

For fear Grandmother's recipes might be forgotten, we have reprinted a number of the best of them in the booklet illustrated at the top. We will send it to you upon receipt of 2c. stamp.

ATLANTIC SUGAR REFINERIES LIMITED - MONTREAL

Horses Played Their Part In Winning the Great War.

Armies Depended on Them

AFTER the battle of Verdun, in which the French held their lines against the desperate and protracted onslaughts of the German Crown Prince with troops and munitions rushed forward almost wholly by automobile transport, someone called this a gasoline war.

The term stuck. The wonders of modern army transport, the quickness with which large bodies of men and huge quantities of supplies are moved have become commonplace. The automobile does it. So it is recorded, and so it has been accepted. The horse hasn't figured much in the calculations.

Now, however, steps forward the Billets and Remounts Division of G-1, which is charged with the responsibility of equipping and supplying animals for draft and riding, with a declaration that the horse and its hybrid offspring, the mule, have played a highly important part in this war, and the assertion that this was still very much a horse war.

The automobile may have won at Verdun, says the Billets and Re-

mounts Division, but the horse has won more victories than he has hairs on his topknot—for say they, no victory could have been attained, no push could have succeeded, unless the horse was on the job to pull the guns forward, to take up the rations, the water, the ammunition through mud where trucks could not go, or over shell-wet ground equally impassable for the gasoline-propelled vehicle.

There are 1,500,000 horses and mules that have done their bit for the Allied cause in France. Approximately half of them are in the artillery service. Practically all of the field artillery or all the Allied armies below the 6-inch gun is horse-drawn. The other half is working at a multitude of duties, most of which have taken them under fire at the front.

It is the horse which takes the ration cart forward over the shell-swept, shell-pitted roads to the men in the line. It is the horse which likewise takes forward the water. It is the horse, too, which transports most of the small arms and ammunition and some of the artillery shells, and it is the horse that does this when conditions are the hardest and the weather the worst. With the coming of winter, with its snow, its cold and its mud, the horse just begins his work in earnest. Then he carries on while the automobile seeks firmer, safer paths behind.

Owing to the scarcity of ocean transportation facilities, the value of an army horse in Europe is almost incalculable. His cash value is several times what it is in Canada. For

that reason, extraordinary means was employed for conserving the supply. A mobile veterinary hospital was attached to each army corps. This received all sick and wounded horses which there was a possibility of saving. If the case was a serious one the animals are sent to base hospitals.

With all this careful treatment, however, the wastage of horses was high. Some of this was attributed to improper care. There are cases where horses have been allowed to starve to death. To counteract this carelessness, this list of suggestions to drivers was issued. It can be followed with advantage by men outside the army:

Get acquainted with your horse, so that you will know when he is fit. Treat him kindly and he will trust you. Always carry one day's feed of grain. Have a water bucket as a part of your equipment. If out of feed, cut or pull grass. Dead grass is better than none at all. If there is no grass, cut brush or shrubbery. If you have no water bucket, use your helmet. When mounted, if you know your horse, you should know when he needs a rest. If you dismount and lead him, you will readily see how much it refreshes him. Never lose an opportunity to put your horse under shelter at night. If you have no cover, improvise it. A grain sack is quite a protection from rain or cold.

LAST DAYS OF THE WAR

CANADIANS ENTERED MONS ON NOVEMBER 11TH.

A Number of Facts Worth Remembering About the Work Done By Our Gallant Troops During the Three Months Following the Terrible Battle at Amiens When German Retreat Commenced.

CANADIAN troops have furnished a curious coincidence in British military history. The first troops to enter Mons the day the armistice was signed were those of the 42nd Royal Highlanders of Canada, which battalion, through the parent regiment, the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada, is affiliated with the famous Black Watch. On August 23, 1914, the last British battalion to leave Mons was the 42nd Highlanders, the Scottish Black Watch.

From August 8 to November 11, the date the armistice was declared, the Canadian Corps captured 34,000 prisoners, 750 artillery guns of all calibres, 3,500 machine guns, hundreds of trench mortars, and huge quantities of all kinds of material.

In the last three months of the war the corps advanced in depth a distance of 95 miles, covering an area of approximately 450 square miles. The principal towns captured by the Canadians in that time were Cambrai and Le Cateau on October 9; Desain, October 20; Valenciennes, November 2; Mons, November 2. At least 150 smaller towns and villages were captured in addition to those larger centres, which released from German domination over 300,000 French and Belgian civilians.

The three outstanding battles fought by the Canadian Corps since August, 1918, were: Amiens, which began August 8; Arras, on August 26; and Cambrai, September 27. In these three battles, and in the advance from Cambrai to Mons through Valenciennes, the Canadian Corps engaged and identified a total of fifty-seven German divisions, several of whom were so badly decimated as to render them useless as fighting organizations.

At Amiens we advanced in less than two weeks a depth of 15 miles. At Arras and Cambrai the depth of penetration into the enemy lines was 25 miles, and from Cambrai to Mons 55 miles. At Amiens we captured 12,000 prisoners; Arras, 10,000; Cambrai, 7,174; and from Cambrai to Mons, 2,826.

It has been definitely established that when the Canadians captured Cambrai and Le Cateau in the darkness of the morning of October 9, the enemy hopes of victory vanished entirely and the vision of sure and certain defeat on the field loomed up as inevitable. He then began to retire as rapidly as possible towards the Rhine, protecting his backward movements by fighting rearguard actions with machine guns. After the fall of Cambrai we took up a line to the north towards Douai and began the advance in the direction of Valenciennes. On October 10 the Second Division attacked and occupied Naves with little opposition. The Sixth Brigade took Thun Levee and Thun St. Martin, northeast of Cambrai, assisted by the Canadian independent force composed of the Motor Machine Gun Brigade and the Cyclists' Corps. This force peppered the enemy from the roads in several positions from which they could do good work for us and bad for the opposition.

The next day the Second Division again attacked and cleared the Boche out of Iwuy, undeterred by the enemy's artillery, which put down quite a heavy barrage on our troops. By 10.30 on that morning the Germans launched a strong counter-attack from the direction of Avesnes, started by artillery and seven tanks. It was a foolhardy effort on his part, because all the tanks were quickly knocked out, his ranks were ripped to pieces, and we got 300 prisoners.

On October 12 the First Division occupied the villages of Arleux, Estrees, and several other centres in the neighborhood, while the Fifth Brigade of the Second Division pressed on and established themselves in the village of Hordain. The enemy was evidently determined not to be driven back without a fight, so to break the monotony he delivered a counter-attack north of Aubigny au Bac, with the result that we netted two officers and 199 other ranks as prisoners and took possession of Lieu St. Amand.

Before the enemy evacuated the territory he held he found time to destroy all the railway tracks, bridges, and blow huge holes in cross roads, and in every possible way tried to impede our advance. By October 18 the First Division had crossed the Canal de la Senece and established a line just beyond Fochain, Pressain, Villers au Tert, Lezarde, Dichy, and Sur le Noble. At Pecquencourt and villages in the neighborhood which fell to the First Division, nearly 3,000 civilians were released on October 19. On the night of October 19-20 the Tenth Brigade of the Fourth Division entered the large mining town of Denain after a sharp fight on the outskirts, and the 28,000 civilians there welcomed our

"Lest We Forget"

Made the Supreme Sacrifice

WATFORD AND VICINITY

Lt.-Col. R. G. Kelly
Capt. Thos. L. Swift
Sergt.-Major L. G. Newell
Pte. Alfred Woodward
Pte. R. Whalton
Pte. Thos. Lamb
Pte. J. Ward
Pte. Sid Brown
Pte. Gordon Patterson
Pte. F. Wakein, D. C. M.
Pte. T. Wakein
Pte. G. M. Fountain
Pte. H. Holmes
Pte. C. Stillwell
Pte. Mackin Hagle
Sergt. Clayton O. Fuller
Gunner Russell Howard Trenouth
Pte. Nichol McLachlan
Corp. Clarence L. Gibson
Signaller Roy E. Acton
Bandman A. I. Small
Capt. Ernest W. Lawrence
Lieut. Leonard Crene
Pte. John Klean
Lieut. Gerald I. Taylor
Pte. Charles Lawrence
Lieut. Bast J. Roche

Tired Nervous Mothers

Should Profit by the Experience of These Two Women

Buffalo, N. Y.—"I am the mother of four children, and for nearly three years I suffered from a female trouble with pains in my back and side, and a general weakness. I had professional attendance most of that time but did not seem to get well. As a last resort I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which I had seen advertised in the newspapers, and in two weeks noticed a marked improvement. I continued its use and am now free from pain and able to do all my household work."—Mrs. B. B. ZIELINSKA, 202 Weiss Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Portland, Ind.—"I had a displacement and suffered so badly from it at times I could not be on my feet at all. I was all run down and so weak I could not do my housework, was nervous and could not lie down at night. I took treatments from a physician but they did not help me. My Aunt recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I tried it and now I am strong and well again and do my own work and I give Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound the credit."—Mrs. JOSEPHINE KIMBLE, 935 West Race Street, Portland, Ind.

Every Sick Woman Should Try

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

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men with most rapturous enthusiasm. Before the end of the month the First and Fourth Divisions were established on the outskirts of Valenciennes on a line running north, and the number of civilians freed by that time totalled 75,000, all of whom became a charge on the Canadian Corps for rations, for the Germans had robbed them of every particle of food and left their cupboards as bare as Mother Hubbard's.

The Third Division took over from the First on a line in the vicinity of Raismes. On November 1 the Fourth Division attacked with the 22nd Corps, an attack which was an unqualified success, for over 800 enemy dead were counted after the show at the portals of the city, and we captured 1,400 prisoners, several artillery guns, and many machine guns. The next day the Eleventh and Twelfth Brigades joined hands in the Place D'Armes in Valenciennes, since named Place Du Canada.

From Valenciennes the Third and Fourth Divisions began to push on towards Mons, the Fourth operating on the right of the Mons road, the Third on the left. So far as spectacular features of fighting were concerned, there were none. There was some fighting, but the enemy was too much concerned with retiring to prevent being completely routed, that he had little time to offer much resistance. As our men entered towns and villages they were kissed and embraced and held as deliverers and treated as such. That section of France on the Canadian front was cleared of the enemy by about November 7, and the Fourth Division was relieved just over the Belgium border by the Second Division. By the 10th November the Second and Third Divisions were on the outskirts of Mons; the Second on the right and the Third at the very gates of the city itself.

On the morning of the 11th, at four o'clock, the 42nd Battalion (the Montreal Rifles), the P.C.L.L., R.C.R.'s and the 44th Battalion of the Seventh Brigade, attacked. The city was actually captured by the 42nd Battalion and the Princess Pats, and the R.C.R. also had some troops enter the city. By eleven o'clock, the time the armistice came into effect, we had established a line five kilometers east of the city, so that in nine days the Canadians advanced thirty miles.

On the afternoon of the 11th, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Arthur Currie and his staff made a triumphant entry into Mons, and were welcomed by thousands of civilians in a most demonstrative way. Gen. Currie presented to the city a Canadian flag tied to a lance, which now has a prominent place in the council chamber of the City Hall. The bodyguard of the corps commander was a section of the 5th Imperial Lancers, all of whom wore the Mons ribbon and were among the last to leave the city on August 2, 1914.

It was at Mons that the British began fighting in the war and it was there the war ended. Throughout all the advances made by the Canadians invaluable assistance was given by the Canadian Railway Troops and the Canadian Forestry Corps, whose work was extremely difficult owing to the devastation and destruction caused to railway tracks, bridges, and roads.

Rev. R. G. McKay, pastor of the Alvinest Presbyterian church has been granted three months furlough from his charge and will go to his home in Thamesford to attend to private matters there.

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