

When a mother detects from the withering and fretting of a child that worms are troubling it, she can procure a reliable remedy in Miller's Worm Powders which will expel all worms from the system. They may cause vomiting, but this need cause no anxiety, because it is but a manifestation of their thorough work. No worms can long exist where these Powders are used.

Use
ELARTON SALT
— for —
HOME—CATTLE—LAND
Unsurpassed for Strength and Purity.
To be obtained from
nearly every Store in this District
or
ELARTON SALT WORKS CO., Ltd.
WARWICK, ONT.

ARE YOUR EYES GETTING BETTER?

Your eyes are either getting better or they are getting worse. If your eyes need correction, any delay in getting glasses is slowly but surely damaging them.

Do not hesitate to wear glasses if you need them. You can select a style which is becoming, and the comfort to your eyes will be well worth while.

Mave you had your eyes examined lately?

"Take care of your sight"

Carl A. Class

Jeweller and Optician

MEDICAL

JAMES NEWELL, PH.B., M.D., L.R.C.P. & S., M.B.M.A., England, Coroner County of Lambton, Watford, Ont. Office—Corner Main and Front Sts. Residence—Front st., one block east of Main st.

C. W. SAWERS, M.D., Phone 13. Watford, Ont. Office—Main st. Residence—Ontario st., east. Office hours—8.30 to 9.30 a.m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p.m. Sundays by appointment.

W. G. SIDDALL, M.D., Watford, Ontario. Office—Next to Public Library. Day and Night calls phone 26. Office hours—8.30 to 9.30 a.m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p.m. Sundays by appointment.

DENTAL

GEORGE HICKS, D.D.S., Trinity University, L.D.S., Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Post graduate of Bridge and Crown work, Orthodontia and Porcelain work. The best methods employed to preserve the natural teeth. Office—Opposite Siddall's Drug Store, Main st., Watford. At Queen's Hotel, Arkona, 1st and 3rd Thursdays, of each month.

G. N. HOWDEN, D.D.S., L.D.S., Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, and the University of Toronto. Only the Latest and Most Approved Appliances and Methods used. Special attention to Crown and Bridge work. Office—Over Dr. Sawers', Main st., Watford, Ont.

VETERINARY SURGEON

J. MCGILLICUDDY, Veterinary Surgeon, Honor Graduate Ontario Veterinary College. Dentistry a specialty. All diseases of domestic animals treated on scientific principles. Office—Two doors south of the Guide-Advocate office. Residence—Main street, one door north of Dr. Siddall's office.

AUCTIONEER

J. F. ELLIOT, Licensed Auctioneer, for the County of Lambton. Prompt attention to all orders, reasonable terms. Orders may be left at the Guide-Advocate office.

INSURANCE

THE LAMBTON

FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
(Established in 1875)

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PETER McPHEDRAN, Wanstead Agent for Warwick and Plympton

BEFORE BABY COMES

Watchful Care Necessary

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a splendid medicine and should be taken by the expectant mother. It will assist her in keeping well and strong. This is very necessary, not only for her own comfort but for the future as well.

Read the experience of Mrs. Barton of New Brunswick, and please bear in mind that every letter published recommending Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is genuine and unsolicited. It is the expression of gratitude from women who have been helped.

Cumberland Bay, N. B.—"I was troubled with weak feelings, headache, all the time, a cough, fainting spells and pains in my back and side. I could not do a single bit of work and had to be helped out to the hammock where I lay in the fresh air from morning until night and I had to be carried up and down stairs. After other medicines had failed a friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as she said it was excellent for anyone in the family way. Before the first bottle was taken I could walk alone and as I kept on with it I got stronger, until I was able to do all my work. My baby is now six weeks old and is a big fat healthy fellow. I am sure Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done wonders for me and I recommend it."—Mrs. MURRAY J. BARTON, R. R. No. 1, Cumberland Bay, N. B.

PREPARE FOR A BUSINESS CAREER!

ELLIOTT Business College
Yonge and Charles sts., Toronto.

Every graduate of the last twelve months has promptly obtained employment. Enter any time. Write for Catalogue.
W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal.

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The leading business school of Western Ontario with Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraph departments. Graduates are assisted to good positions. Students may enter at any time. Get your free catalogue now.

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WATFORD - ONTARIO

GOOD WORK
PROMPT ATTENTION
REASONABLE PRICES
ESTIMATES FURNISHED
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

RESIDENCE—ST. CLAIR ST.

Nearly all children are subject to worms, and many are born with them. Spare them suffering by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, an excellent remedy.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

TIME TABLE

Trains leave Watford station as follows:

GOING WEST
Accommodation, 11:11 a.m. 8.42 a.m.
Chicago Express, 17:11 a.m. 12.40 p.m.
Detroit Express, 83:11 a.m. 6.51 p.m.
(a) Chicago Express, 9:11 p.m.

GOING EAST
Ontario Limited, 80:11 a.m. 7.48 a.m.
Chicago Express, 6:11 a.m. 11.2 a.m.
Express, 112:11 a.m. 2.50 p.m.
Accommodation, 112:11 a.m. 5.38 p.m.
(a) Stops to let off passengers from Hamilton and east thereof and to take on passengers for Chicago.
C. W. VAIL, Agent, Watford.

Internally and Externally it is Good.—The crowning property of Thomas' Electric Oil is that it can be used internally for many complaints as well as externally. For sore throat, croup, whooping cough, pains in the chest, colic and many kindred ailments it has qualities that are unsurpassed. A bottle of it costs little and there is no loss in always having it at hand.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

CULTURE OF GLADIOLI

Good Advice About Producing This Glorious Bloom.

A Deep, Rich Loamy Soil is Preferred—Get Good Varieties to Start With—About Asparagus—When to Cut Wheat—Poultry Increase Income.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Location.—An open, sunny position suits them best.

Soil.—They prefer a deep, well drained, fairly rich, loamy soil, but will do well in almost any good garden soil. Do not dig in fresh straw manure at planting time. If any manure is used, it should be well rotted, and should be dug in so as not to come in direct contact with the corns or bulbs. Manure is best dug in the fall previous to planting. The ground should be dug over again just before planting the corns.

Planting.—The corns (bulbs) may be planted any time in May or early June. Flowering corns should be less than one and a half inches in diameter. Plant the corns from three to four inches deep and about six inches apart. They may be set either in rows about two feet or three feet apart, or in groups convenient for staking and cultivating. The small corns (small bulbs) should be planted about two inches deep with the old corns, or separately.

Cutting Blooms.—Cut those with fairly long stems when two or three of the bottom flowers have opened, and put in water as soon as cut. If about half an inch of the stem is cut off every day or two, the spikes will continue in flower for a long time after being cut. The old spikes of flowers not cut off should be cut when they are through flowering before the seed forms on them.

Storage for Winter.—Gladioli corns should be dug, and stored over winter. Dig the corns before severe frosts, about the middle of October. Cut off the tops a few inches above the ground, dig the corns, and put them in a shed or room away from the frost for about two weeks to dry, then put them in a cool fairly dry room or cellar, where they will not freeze, temperature about 40 deg. F. In very damp cellars they may be hung up in baskets, or tied in bunches and hung up to the joists. Before planting the large corns for the next season's bloom, remove the remains of tops and the old corn at the bottom.

The small corns (or cornels) should also be removed. The small plants from the corns should be dug and stored during winter in the same way as for the large flowering corns. Save corns (small bulbs) from the best varieties. It will take three or four years to grow flowering corns from the small corns to flower well.

The following are a few of the many varieties grown that will make a good collection for an amateur's garden:

Afterglow, America, Augusta, Blue Jay, Cardinal, Contrast, Dawn, Rochester White, Kunderd, Glory, Princeps, Peace, Panama, La Luna, Mrs. Frank Pendleton, Niagara, Sulphur King, Schreben, Scribo, Wm. Falconer.

Collections of hybrid Gladioli will often give good results and are cheaper than named varieties if a large number is required. This list does not include many of the quite new varieties. Fairly good collections can be bought for from one to two dollars per dozen, and even cheaper. It pays to buy good varieties for a start, as they can be increased rapidly from the small corns.

Note.—When cutting flower spikes for decorative purposes do not cut the stem too low down. Leave two or three leaves below where they are cut to assist the corn to grow and develop. Cutting off all the foliage prevents the corn from developing.

The late Wm. Hunt, O. A. College, Guelph.

About Asparagus.

At the beginning of July all cutting of asparagus should cease, the beds should be heavily top-dressed with manure, and the plants allowed to grow during the remainder of the season. Careful spraying of this crop with poison Bordeaux is necessary if the beetles are very active. Keep the wheel hoe going during the early morning, so that weeds will be killed during the heat of the sun. Apply water as often as necessary, so that the plants will make a constant growth. Never work among plants while they are wet, as this spreads diseases.

When to Cut Wheat.

Wheat may be cut with safety when the straw has lost nearly all its green color and the grains are not entirely hardened. If cut sooner than this, shriveled kernels will result. If left standing until fully ripe, a bleached appearance, due to the action of the elements, often results, and loss from shattering may ensue. Wheat that is fully ripe is also more difficult to handle. Where the area of wheat is large, cutting should begin as early as it can be done safely.

BEDDING FOR STABLES

Straw, Peat Moss, Sawdust and Shavings Considered.

Straw Preferred for Many Reasons—Measuring Hay in the Mow and in the Stack—Hand-feeding Lambs—Farm Trespassers Scored.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The materials used for bedding domestic animals are generally straw from the grain fields, peat moss from the swamp, or shavings from the saw or planing mill. Straw is used to a greater extent than any other material, first because of its abundance; secondly because the stable offers a medium for transferring this by-product of the field to manure, and thereby facilitating its return to the land; thirdly because it is a good absorbent of liquids. Straws from oats, peas, rye, wheat and oats vary in value as a litter or bedding material. The hard rye and wheat straws, while durable to the wear of animals, is not as good an absorbent as the softer oat, barley and pea straws. Wheat straw not being highly valued as a feed finds its greatest use as a stable bedding. The nitrogen, potash and phosphorus contained in a ton of wheat or rye straw has a value at commercial fertilizer prices of \$2.25, oat straw \$2.60, and barley straw \$2.10. Straws have a further value in that the organic matter content is large, and of such a nature as to be particularly valuable in soil improvement. Peat moss is valuable as an absorbent of liquids, it is also valuable for its nitrogen content. The manure from stables where peat moss is used as bedding is generally of considerably higher value than the manure from any other source. It has one objection in that it is not as clear as straw. Sawdust and shavings, while serving the purpose as a litter or bedding material, add little value to the manure. Useful as an aid in keeping the animals clean and preventing the loss of the liquid portion of the manure, sawdust or shavings serve a good purpose; but it must be remembered that the fertility value of sawdust is low. Those who have straw should use it. Those who have neither straw or peat moss should then use the sawdust or shavings.—L. Stevenson, Sec., Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

MEASURING HAY.

The following simple and practical hints regarding the measuring of hay are worth noting and filing:

Tons of Hay in the Mow.

To find the number of tons of hay in a mow multiply the length by the breadth and then by depth of hay. This will give the number of cubic feet. Divide by 400, the resulting number will be the answer in tons. Hay varies in density due to the character of the grasses or clover from which it is made, the length of time it has been stored, the size and depth of the mow. Timothy and other grasses pack closer than clovers, shal-low mows do not pack to the same density as do the deep mows, so judgment must be used in selecting a factor above or below 400 when estimating. The hay in the bottom of a mow 20 feet deep will be packed into half the space observed in a mow only 10 feet deep. If the mow is only 10 feet deep the factor used should be 600; if 20 feet deep 350 will be nearer correct. A fair average for all conditions is 400.

Tons of Hay in a Stack.

To find the number of tons of hay in a stack, measure the overthrust distance of the stack and multiply by the length and breadth in feet, then divide by three. The resulting number will give the number of cubic feet. If the hay has been standing two months and the stack not over 12 feet high, divide by 500, the resulting number is the answer in tons.—L. Stevenson.

Hand-feeding Lambs.

Lambs that have lost their mothers or have milkless mothers can be successfully reared by using goat or cows' milk in a rubber-nipped nursing bottle. The newly-born lamb requires a small quantity of milk at very frequent intervals. Two or three teaspoonsful every hour for the first day with a gradual increase as the lamb grows older. Many make the mistake of giving a newly-born lamb all the milk it will take at two or three feeds a day. This treatment is very frequently fatal. Keeping the feeding bottle clean and sweet and using the milk from a fresh cow and feeding every hour or two until the lamb is four weeks old will generally give good results. Milk may be continued as a feed as long as the lamb will take it. Should bottle-fed lambs develop scours, this condition can be checked usually by heating the milk to boiling point and then cooling quickly. A teaspoonful of castor oil given with the milk is also an effective remedy.—L. Stevenson.

Why suffer from corns when they can be painlessly rooted out by using Holloway's Corn Remover.

WHERE COLDS STRIKE

The throat, breathing passages and lungs are the weak spots at which colds strike. And these are the very organs most difficult to treat, because only a breathable remedy is capable of reaching the troubled loci there.

Peps provide a breathable remedy, and their superiority over remedies which are swallowed into the stomach is therefore obvious. For convenience, this breathable remedy is condensed into tablet form. To take the treatment, merely dissolve Peps in your mouth, and the medicinal vapor that is released is carried by the breath to the remotest parts of the breathing passages and lungs, healing, soothing and strengthening every part with which it comes in contact. At the same time, by destroying all disease germs, these medicinal fumes prevent the development of colds, coughs and serious chest trouble.

Carry Peps with you, and when you go from an over-heated building to the bitter cold of outdoors, put a pastille in your mouth. Also as a protection against germs, keep a Peps in your mouth, when breathing the impure air of a crowded theatre or store.

For colds, asthma, or chest troubles, which have already developed, Peps are equally invaluable; also for bronchitis, sore throat, laryngitis, etc. All dealers, 50c. box.

PEPS

While Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Carrothers of Theford, were driving into town, a little boy ran out on the sidewalk with a wagon, frightening the horse which ran away, breaking the buggy and throwing the occupants out. Mr. Carrothers had several ribs fractured and was badly shaken up. Mrs. Carrothers was picked up unconscious and was badly cut and bruised.

PROOF! of Zam-Buk's Wonderful Healing

Every mail brings proof of the need for Zam-Buk in every home. For anything wrong with the skin—injury or disease—use soothing herbal Zam-Buk. It's the one reliable healer in a hundred emergencies.

BOILS. Mr. E. Hill of Mossley, R. R. No. 1 Ont. says:—"Every Spring I suffered from boils. I had them lance but could not get rid until I was persuaded to try Zam-Buk. It is splendid."

SCALDS. Mrs. Smart, 279, Harbison Ave., Winnipeg, writes:—"A pan of boiling water scalded my foot red raw. Zam-Buk soothed the inflamed surfaces splendidly and ensured speedy healing."

ECZEMA. Mrs. Carmichael, 72, 5th Avenue, Montreal, writes:—"Hospital treatment failed to cure my weeping eczema, but Zam-Buk cleansed and healed my skin thoroughly."

BLOOD-POISON. Miss P. Helm, Tidnish River, N.S., says:—"A splinter gave mother a poisoned hand. In one week Zam-Buk removed all pain and festering and brought perfect healing."

ULCERS. Mr. E. Bingham, Brantford, Ont., says:—"My leg ulcers defied all ordinary ointments. Zam-Buk however quickly subdued swelling and inflammation and healed thoroughly."

SCALP SORES. Mrs. W.A. Fawcett, River Glade, N.B., says:—"My baby's scalp was covered with sores when I got Zam-Buk. Its effect was simply wonderful. It banished all trace of disease."

PILES. Mr. W. Amey, 42, Lyall Ave., Toronto, writes:—"I got piles on active service and couldn't find a cure until I tried Zam-Buk. It subdued pain and removed the piles in a few weeks."

EVERY HOME NEEDS Zam-Buk
SOOTHING—SAFE—RELIABLE

You have only to use herbal Zam-Buk yourself to realize how vastly different it is to every other skin preparation old or new. Zam-Buk is incomparable in its soothing, healing and antiseptic virtues. All dealers 50c. box, 3 for \$1.50.