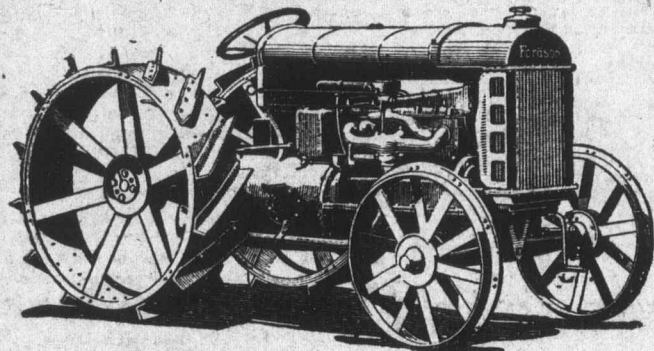


All our Felt and Leather SLIPPERS Clearing at Cut Prices

To clear out our entire big stock of Felt and Leather Slippers we have marked them down 20 percent. It is simply a little incident of the policy of this store to give Value and Service to every customer and endeavor to get all prices down to a proper level as quickly as possible.

Grocery Special for Friday and Saturday
LAYER RAISINS, regular 50c, to clear this week 40c

W. D. Cameron



POWER FARMING WITH THE Fordson

Let this be your Resolution for 1921. Make it now, and come in and talk it over with us. You are now convinced that the Ford car is an economical necessity to every farmer. So with the FORDSON Tractor. There is not a farmer in Brooke or Warwick who does not actually need a Fordson to keep down his operating expense for 1921.

R. MORNINGSTAR

DOMINION LIGHT

Do You Know What DOMINION LIGHT Is ?

IT IS AN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER UNIT, specially designed for farms and rural localities, where it is impossible to obtain the pleasures and advantages of Hydro.

It is a full Kilowatt plant, which means it is rated to carry 1000 Watts or fifty 20 Watt lamps with the engine running without drawing energy from the batteries.

It has an overload capacity of 20 per cent, which gives you in reality 1200 Watts or Sixty 20-watt lamps without drawing on the batteries.

Dominion Light will carry for a period of from seven to eight hours continuously using from both battery and engine from 70 to 80 20 Watt lamps.

Does this mean anything to you. Think it over. Can you get another plant for the same money which will give you the same results as Dominion Light.

"CANADIAN MADE FOR CANADIAN TRADE."

F. H. JUST

Phone 28

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR WATFORD

FIRE PREVENTION PRIZES

Following are the essays that were awarded medals, written by scholars of the Watford Public school during Fire Protection week in October last. Medals were given by the Fire Prevention League of Ontario.

1st Prize—written by Sadie L. Harper.

To prevent fire we should clean our attics, closets, yards and out-buildings at least twice a year in the spring and in the autumn and useless material removed or burned. Store all remaining articles away neatly and see that passages are unobstructed.

In storing away clothes we should remove matches and other material from the pockets. We should not go into clothes closets with a lighted match or candle use a flashlight. We should not hang clothes near stove-pipes, hot chimneys, steam-pipes or stoves. We should get rid of rats and mice. They carry disease and their nests are fire traps. Never light a fire with coal-oil or throw oil on a fire to quicken it and in this way prevent fire.

Oily waste or rags used in polishing furniture or cleaning machinery should not be left around because they are liable to cause a fire from spontaneous combustion.

Do not smoke in bed or put a lighted pipe in your pocket or leave a cigar or cigarette stubs lying around the house because they are extreme ly dangerous.

Metal baskets or cans are very good places to keep such waste material and rubbish.

Never throw a match or let smokers throw cigarette butts or cigar ashes into a waste paper basket.

Never pile articles or merchandise up against cellar windows as firemen have frequently to use cellar windows as an entrance in case of fire.

Stairways should be kept clear of all material or stock at all times.

Fire escapes should not be obstructed. Doors and windows leading to fire escapes should not be locked, but kept so that they could be easily and quickly opened in case of emergency.

All fire extinguishing apparatus should be kept in good working order and easily accessible.

Don't fail to notify the nearest fire station or one of the local firemen of anything you see that is dangerous or liable to cause fire.

Avoid piling coal against wooden partitions, posts or in contact with boiler or furnace walls, against, or close to steam pipes, hot air flues or other external sources of heat.

Be sure that the chimney is clean and that all flue holes not in use are covered with tight fitting metal caps. Should they be left open a sudden pressure of air from outside will force sparks into the room.

The floor underneath and surrounding the stove should be protected with a metal plate extending some distance from the stove to protect the floor from live coals.

Replace all cracked or broken mica windows in the stove.

If you smell smoke investigate until you find the cause.

Care should be taken with alcohol and oil stoves. They should be filled, cleaned and trimmed in the daylight and away from any open flame.

Gas stoves and other heaters should have a ventilating flue to carry off the burning gas fumes which are poisonous. Examine all valves and see that they are tight and do not leak. Never attempt to

light the oven burners without first opening the oven door so as to allow any leakage of gas to escape and prevent explosion.

Never pour coal oil in a stove for either starting or quickening a fire. Never fill a coal oil lamp, oil stove or oil heater while it is lighted. Don't fill it too full but leave a little room for the air to expand.

Most fires from coal oil are due to the use of glass lamps.

Keep the burners of your lamps clean and the wick trimmed.

Never let a small child play with matches. Keep matches out of the pockets of clothes hung in closets. Never throw a match away unless you are sure it is out. A good plan is to break the match in two and then you will be sure the match is out.

In these and many other ways we can prevent fires and save lives, money and property.

2nd Prize—Written by Doris Kelly.

Many towns, cities and buildings are destroyed by fire and this is a great waste. Three Hundred and Fifty Million Dollars have been wasted by fire. There are many precautions which may prevent fires.

A lot of rubbish should not be hung near hot stove-pipes, steam pipes or stoves. Never light a fire with coal oil or throw coal oil on a fire to quicken it. Oily rags should not be left around the house. Smoking should not be allowed in bed, or put a lighted pipe in your pocket.

Fire-escapes should be clear and the windows leading to them unlocked and the nearest station should be notified when a fire is started.

In a factory the furnace and boiler rooms should be kept clean.

Metal cans should be used for hot ashes for if they are put in wooden receptacles or piled against wood they are liable to catch fire. Chimneys should be clean, also stove pipes. Grates must not be left when heaped up with wood or coal. The floor covering must extend beyond the stove. Coal oil should not be put in stoves while they are lit and you must not leave it when it is lit.

Lamps should be kept clean and also lanterns, and lanterns should not be hung near cobwebs and must be out of reach of horses and cattle. All gas connections should be of metal pipe and no air joints for fear of explosion and matches must not be struck near gasoline.

Matches should never be given to any small child and when bonfires are lit pails of water should be near at hand and the bonfire must be watched.

Electric lights are better than oil lamps or coal. The switches should be closed in an iron clad box or boxes and kept well closed.

Dust often explodes and causes destruction many times and therefore should the buildings be kept clean.

A man should not drop sparks from his cigar or cigarettes on the streets.

All buildings should be cleaned of rubbish and oily rags should not be lighted around a pipe which you are trying to thaw. Oily rags should be kept in metal cans and basements should be kept clean from old paper and boxes.

Celluloid is very easily caught fire and causes terrible disasters. It should not be in terrible heat or near any fire.

Fire should be put out when they are small and if a chimney is on fire it can be put out by pouring sand down the chimney.

To quench the fire in a person's clothes, take a blanket and wrap it around the body and roll her on the ground. For a burn sweet oil or flour oil and then dust and scatter flour or baking soda over the burning parts to exclude the air and then cover with a clean linen or gauze.

Fires can easily be distinguished if done the right way and when they are small. In Ontario One Million Dollars is burned monthly. This should be stopped and will be stopped and we will all do our best to prevent it.

3rd Prize—Written by Reta M. Dodds.

All public buildings should be built fire-proof. Such as stone, brick, steel, cement and compositions of these.

Fires should be cared for before they occur, that is to remove filth of all kinds in the house and out-buildings at least twice a year in the spring and autumn, and all useless material and rubbish be burned. Store the remaining articles away neatly and see that passages are unobstructed.

In storing away clothing, furs, etc., be sure to remove matches and other combustible material from the pockets. Never go into a clothes closet with a lighted candle or match, always use artificial light such as an electric flashlight.

Never hang clothes near stove pipes, hot chimneys, steam pipes or stoves.

Get rid of rats and mice. They

are disease carriers and their nests are fire traps.

Do not light a fire with coal oil or throw it on a fire to quicken it, it may cost you your life.

Oily waste or rags used in polishing furniture or cleaning machinery if left around the house are liable to cause a fire from spontaneous combustion. An oily mop has been known to ignite from spontaneous combustion within one hour.

Use your influence against the terrible habit of smoking in bed, putting a lighted pipe in coat pockets or leaving pipe, cigar, or cigarette stubs lying around the house; these cause much disaster.

Metal baskets or cans are the only safe receptacle for all waste material and rubbish. Have a metal receptacle for cigar and pipe ashes, cigarette butts and matches, and see that they are put in the place provided for them.

Never throw a match, nor allow smokers to throw them or cigarette butts and cigar ashes in a waste paper basket.

Great care should be taken in using polishes, cleaning fluids or chemicals unless their contents are known and you are sure that they are not of an inflammable character.

Fire escapes should not be obstructed by any means. Doors and windows should not be locked that lead to fire escapes, but left so that they can easily and quickly be opened in case of fire. All fire apparatus should be kept in good working order and easily accessible.

Don't fail to notify the nearest fire station or one of the local firemen, of anything you see that is dangerous or liable to cause a fire.

Soft coal ignites faster than hard coal so to prevent overheated stoves it is necessary to watch the fire and drafts more carefully when burning soft coal or wood.

Use metal cans for ashes. Never put live coals or ashes in wooden receptacles or pile them up against wood.

Always keep the chimney clean, that all flue holes not in use are covered tightly. Should any be left open sudden pressure of air from heavy winds will force sparks into the room.

Fire Prevention means the saving of Lives, Property and Money.

START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT

There is a time to do the right thing, and the man who does the right thing is always conscious of having done his duty. New Year's is a good time to start, so before you renew your subscription to any paper, think a moment of the Farmers' Sun, and what it means to yourself and the farmers of this Province.

The paper is owned by the farmers, and published solely in their interest. No other paper donates its entire energy to the farmers' cause. When sending in your subscription, get your neighbor to subscribe, then you will both be doing the right thing at the right time. Think of the price, 104 issues for only \$1.50. There is no other paper just like The Sun. The Farmers' Sun, Toronto.

NEW YEAR JINGLES

To the Watford Guide-Advocate,—
Hail glad New Year with all thy cheer.
Oh, let it ever stay,
And may thy great light up our face
And brighten every day.

Fogs, mist and rain will come again,
Without a single doubt.
Frost, wind, and snow will freeze
And blow,
We'll simply shut them out.

The sun will shine, just give it time,
It's done it more than once.
The storms are good for mental food
Just give them half a chance.

That poison guile would kill a smile,
With malice standing by,
Those demon germs that breed in
swarms,
We'll swat them like the fly.

Let's use our pluck 'twill give us
luck
To make the demons flee,
They can't exist if we resist,
The weakest may be free.

All nature's made to climb the grade
Triumphantly be glad,
Her forces use we've none to lose,
It's sad for to be bad.

The wise man says in youth's good
days,
Put sorrow far away,
From flesh and heart make evil
part,
And we will win the day.*

1 Peter 4:1. James 4:7. Eccl. 9:10.
Watford, Jan. 3rd, 1921.
W. B. L.

Are you doing any reading these long evenings? or are you dancing, or "carding" the time away? Reading is a great factor in intellectual development. Books are constant companions. Over in the Public Library there are thousands of volumes yet unread by hundreds of Watford people. They belong to them and are as free as the air we breathe. Why not take advantage of the great opportunity at the door? Why not commune with the great authors? Why not live and learn and at the same time have full enjoyment? It is all there for the taking.

SEND IN THE NEWS

king would not return e did so, however, and ek operations in Thrice er of 1920, cutting rich had been surin- Greek troops, and a itration.

3 he was bitten by his while endeavoring to e from an attack. His e infected and several r the removal of flesh ed. His condition for was reported to be

gs in Berlin. s scarce and expensive those who are so for- wn hens keep them in ent, taking them out each day, but usually in leash for safety.

all Christian names are taxed.

DO CLING

g Attire Has Narrow i-Tail Train.

Are Transparent and Short and Rather light Slips.

se Parisian designers, correspondent, are mak- ws which cling to the mething of a mermaid nearly all cases the eve- today show narrow li design.

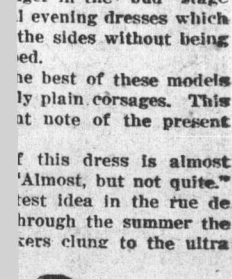
s these skirts are trans- n over short and rath- ade of silver or alum- For young girls who go for dancing, these lat- ideal.

quaint and yet so very e might suppose that h are made of gilded e, would interfere with when dancing, but not re so cleverly arranged almost flat front and jut out at either side. ps are oval instead of but then these are dance g girls. They took tri- men who have left their

—and I am not speak- women, only of those iger in the "bud" stage l evening dresses which the sides without being ed.

ne best of these models ly plain corsages. This at note of the present

f this dress is almost "Almost, but not quite." est idea in the rue de brough the summer the ers clung to the ultra



topaz yellow taffeta, purple-and-silver glace

smartest actresses in- models of this order t accept anything else, hose who were behind y that the order had a few inches to the odel. I am of the have to thank Ameri- this most happy ave consistently ad- gth dresses. In Par- yet reached this ex- ve are approaching it