

WHEN USING WILSON'S FLY PADS
 READ DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY AND FOLLOW THEM EXACTLY



Far more effective than Sticky Fly Catchers. Clean to handle. Sold by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

Many have been relieved of corns by Holloway's Corn Remover. It has a power of its own that will be found effective.

ABOUT YOUR BOY

What a Watford boy does with the knowledge he gets in school depends chiefly upon the sort of life-knowledge he gets outside of school.

Minds are instructed in the classroom. But motives and character are developed largely in the boy's spare time.

The underprivileged boy has the street, the alley, and the vacant lot as his playground. The poolroom is his club house. The "gang" is the organization constantly inviting him.

It is from these under-privileged boys, from this rotten environment created by city life, that the youthful gunman and petty criminal usually are recruited.

Obviously, remove this criminal breeding atmosphere—put the boy in

a clean, constructive environment and potential criminal can often be made into an industrious, law-abiding citizen.

This thought occurred some time ago to a lot of Chicago business men. They went into one of the wards in Chicago and started a boys' club. This club had no age limit. Its slogan was "If a boy is old enough to be on the streets, he is old enough to be in our club."

The club, officered by shrewd psychologists, diverts its boy members' attention to healthy recreation.

In one year of operation, juvenile delinquency has decreased 73 percent. In that ward, due to the boys' club.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

USING LIGHTNING RODS

Erroneous Opinions Corrected by Statements of Expert.

Why Buildings Should Be Rodded—When Metal Roofs Are Safe—Shelter of Trees Unsafe During Thunder Storms.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The many direct questions concerning lightning rods or cables, methods of installing, etc., sent to the Department of Physics, O. A. C., Guelph, are often accompanied by statements of the views of those submitting these questions. The following list of corrected views, or impressions, will prove helpful to those who are at all interested in the protection of their property from lightning discharges.

E. denotes an erroneous view of statement.

C. denotes correct explanations or statements of facts.

E. Lightning rods attract the electric charge on the cloud and then allow the flash to travel down the system of lightning rods to the ground where it disappears.

C. The rodding system forms a connecting link between the charge on the cloud and the charge on the earth and structure protected. The charges on the cloud and on the earth are of opposite polarity, and the induced charge on the earth or structure is quietly neutralized by the rodding system including the ground rod, the cable, and the points on the ridge. The neutralizing of the charge takes place in the form of an almost silent discharge from the points placed on the ridge, or on prominences at various parts of the building. It is in this "preventing" the sudden flash from the cloud that the chief efficiency of the rodding system consists. The system helps to avoid destruction by fires even in cases where a flash cannot be prevented, but these flashes are almost unheard of to-day with the efficient rodding systems being installed by lightning rod dealers. "Rodding systems properly installed do protect."

E. Any kind of rodding "system" is satisfactory if the proper kind of rod or cable is used. It all depends on the rod.

C. Rather say any durable rod, copper over three ounces per foot, and iron 4 1/2 ounces per foot is good enough "if properly installed." Emphasis cannot be too strongly laid on the "method" of installations.

E. If the ground rod or cable is placed in the ground a distance of six feet, it is considered satisfactory.

C. Ground rods must be down to perpetual moisture, or (where this is impossible) special arrangements must be made to provide the best grounding, more ground rods being necessary and special advice must be sought as to the best method in each special case.

E. A building with metal roof is safe from electrical discharges.

C. A metal roof grounded at the corners, and with a "sharp" ridge-board or points, makes an excellent system for fire protective purposes. The chief metal parts in the building must, however, be connected to the main system as suggested in rodding specifications, Bulletin No. 220 of the Department of Agriculture for Ontario.

E. Even properly rodded buildings are sometimes struck.

C. Although the above is true, the chances of their being injured if struck, or struck at all, are so few that one is safe to challenge the statement as "misleading." When hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property is being destroyed annually in the Province of Ontario there are on record spaces of twelve months' duration where no single properly rodded building was burned, and practically none even injured.

E. The safest place in a thunder-storm is a sort of distance from a tall tree, but lightning is liable to strike anything or anywhere.

C. Keep as far away as possible from trees. All things are not equally liable to be struck. There are no freaks in the case of lightning discharges. Some things are never struck, other things are almost invariably struck if a discharge takes place near them.

E. Our buildings are insured. Then why rod them at extra expense?

C. No one has any right to take a chance on destroying life and property even if the life of the individual or the property is insured. How about reduction of insurance premiums when buildings are rodded?

E. All rodding companies are trustworthy. Therefore buy the cheapest cable and installation.

C. All rodding companies in the country are not equally trustworthy even if honest and conscientious in their work. There is such a thing as lack of knowledge of the proper method of installation. Therefore deal only with those companies who know their business and guarantee good workmanship. The best is none too good when human lives are at

STARK.

Conclusion.—All valuable farm buildings, unless of steel structure throughout or entirely enclosed in metal, should be rodded or partly rodded, as the case may demand. Only the work of the most reputable firm should be considered "good enough." If in doubt, seek advice from the Physics Department.—W. C. Blackwood, O. A. College, Guelph.

All vegetables should be harvested in the early morning and put in a cool place until desired for use. No cool place until desired for use. No day needed.

Silo Almost as Useful as Barn.

The silo is rapidly becoming recognized as a necessary part of the farmer's equipment. A farm without a silo, at least in the corn area, is no longer up to date. The rapid adoption of the silo is accounted for by recognition of its advantages.

If corn is cut at the proper stage and put into a good silo, the whole corn plant is eaten.

Silage is more convenient to feed than is any other rough feed commonly used on the farm.

Silage is both palatable and succulent.

The addition of a succulent feed to a ration increases the digestibility of the dry feed eaten.

With a silo it is possible to save corn that might otherwise, owing to immaturity, be largely wasted.

The silo not only provides excellent feed in winter time, but furnishes a means of keeping more for summer use feed of high quality.

August Farm Hints.

As the grains are harvested the land which is not seeded should, when practicable, be cultivated on the surface so as to germinate the scattered seeds, hold the moisture, and better fit the land for ploughing in the autumn.

Sod land calculated for winter wheat should be ploughed early in the month and harrowed every week or ten days in preparation.

When picking wild flowers do not take the whole plant. Remember leaves and roots are needed to grow again next year.

We hear much these days about planting shrubbery and flowers and establishing good fruit and vegetable gardens on the farm. They all pay in money value as well as added comfort.

CATARRH

Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is a Tonic and Blood Purifier. By cleansing the blood and building up the system, HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE restores normal condition and allows Nature to do its work.

All Druggists. Circulars free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Try Guide-Advocate "Wants."

CANADIAN PACIFIC FARM LABORERS WANTED

"Fare Going"—\$15 to WINNIPEG. 1/2 cent per mile Winnipeg to destination.

"Fare Returning"—\$20 from WINNIPEG. 1/2 cent per mile starting point to Winnipeg.

GOING DATES

AUGUST 8, and AUGUST 17.

From Stations in Ontario, Smith's Falls and including Toronto on Lake Ontario Shore Line and Hawke-Peterboro Line.
 From Stations Kingston to Renfrew Junction, inclusive.
 From Stations on Toronto-Sudbury direct line, between Toronto and Parry Sound, inclusive.
 From Stations Dranoel to Port McNicoll and Burkton, to Robycon, inclusive.

AUGUST 10, and AUGUST 22.

From Stations South and West of Toronto and including Hamilton and Windsor, Ont.
 From Owen Sound, Waterton, Orangeville, Teeswater, Elora, Listowel, Goderich, St. Mary's, Port Burwell, and St. Thomas Branches.
 From Stations Toronto and North to Bolton, inclusive.

SPECIAL TRAINS FROM TORONTO

Full particulars from Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents.

W. B. HOWARD, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

The Fire Ranger and His Job



DOTTED over 100,000,000 acres of forest, 1,000 men, organized in the employ of the Government of Ontario, are, this summer, passing back and forth over the canoe routes and along the railways, watching out for the tell-tale smoke which is the sign of fire. Regardless of hot weather, black flies, mosquitoes, discomfort, loneliness or monotony, the Fire Ranger makes his rounds, preventing, quenching or fighting fires in Ontario's forests, paying his own living and traveling expenses, and receiving \$3.00 per day for his services.

All in all, the Ontario Fire Ranger is entitled to the help and co-operation of everyone. He deserves all the support the people of Ontario can give him. His work is of vital importance. Heed his warnings. Do what he asks.

Save Ontario's Forests They're Yours

The Ontario Fire Ranger, during the danger period of the dry summer, is constantly on patrol to catch fires while they are small. He cannot prevent them starting, as a rule. He is at the mercy of all types of carelessness. Thanks to his vigilance, however, two-thirds of the forest fires in the last four years did not spread beyond five acres and of these, half did not exceed one-quarter acre.

Most of Ontario's Fire Rangers are northern woodsmen. Contrary to common belief, only five per cent. of them are students, and these are experienced Fire Rangers or returned soldiers.

Rangers travel chiefly by canoe and in pairs over a definite "beat", the length of which varies according to the degree of danger from fires.

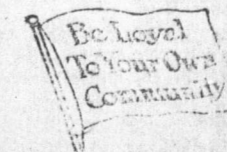
Others travel up and down the forested railway sections on hand velocipedes, following trains to put out fires set by steam locomotives. In all, 2,100 miles of railroad are patrolled steadily all summer.

Two men devote their whole time to examining locomotives to see that screens and ashtrays will not permit the escape of sparks and live coals. In the clay belt, a large force of Rangers supervise settlers' fires in land-clearing operations.

Don't blame the Fire Ranger if he asks you to be careful. Don't think he is too particular. He knows the risk. Ontario is poorer by untold millions of dollars through forest fires in the past. Help the Fire Ranger save the increasingly valuable forests that remain.

Ontario Forestry Branch
 Parliament Buildings
 Toronto

Toronto's Mail-Order Stores will not pay Lambton's taxes.



Spend Those Few Dollars in Your Home Town —Watford

Read the Ads. of the Local Merchants and See What They Are Offering Their Prices Will Stand Comparison.